The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8293 號三十九百二千八第 光緒十年閏五月二十九日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 21ST, 1884. 一拜禮 號一十二月七英巻香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 18, PAPA, German bark, 720, F. Köhler, Hamburg 1st April, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 19, BUTUAN, Spanish steamer, 340, Epifanio, Manila 15th July, General.—DUNN, MELIVE & Co.

July 19, PANDORA, Austro-Hung. steamer, 1,731, G. Mettel, Trieste 1st June, and Singapore 13th, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

July 19, ÆGEAN, British steamer, 750, Thomas, Manila 15th July, Ballast.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

July 19, VIPERE, French gunboat, M. Picard from Quinhon.

July 20, SALTEE, French steamer, 623, Theobald Lercde, Haiphong 17th July, General.—A. R. MARTY.

July 20, RAMIER, French brig, 230, Paul Savary, Cebu 20th June, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

July 20, AMATISTA, British steamer, 522, J. Hamlin, Iloilo 16th July, Sapanwood, Sugar and Hides.—RUSSELL & Co.

July 20, HAILOONG, British steamer, 277, F. D. Goddard, Tamsui 16th July, and Amoy 19th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

July 20, VOLGA, French steamer, 1,583, Lafont, Yokohama 13th July, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
19TH JULY.

Zambesi, British str., for Singapore.
Chi-yuen, British str., for Singapore.
Vortigern, British str., for Saigon.
Ocean, British str., for Saigon.
Ægean, British str., for Saigon.
Billy Simpson, British bark, for Bangkok.
Deucalion, British str., for Singapore.
Emuy, Spanish str., for Amoy.
Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
Alexa, British bark, for Shanghai.
Adele, German bark, for Mantung.

DEPARTURES.

July 19, PALOS, American gunboat, for Canton.
July 19, STRATHMORE, British steamer, for Singapore.
July 19, ARRATOON APCAR, British str., for Calcutta.
July 19, GLENARTNEY, British str., for London.
July 19, THERÉAN, British str., for Yokohama.
July 19, ZAMBESI, British str., for Bombay.
July 19, CHI-YUEN, British str., for Singapore.
July 20, OCEAN, British str., for Saigon.
July 20, DEUCALION, British str., for London.
July 20, ÆGEAN, British str., for Saigon.
July 20, EMUY, Spanish str., for Amoy and Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

July 19, SAONE, French cruiser, for a cruise.
Per *Pandora*, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mr. T. Kallenberg, from Trieste. From Singapore.—4 Europeans, and 30 Chinese, deck.
Per *Ægean*, str., from Manila.—120 Chinese.
Per *Amatista*, str., from Iloilo.—Messrs. H. C. Hoskyn and J. Fischer.
Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama.—15 Europeans.
Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Teheran*, str., for Yokohama.—Dr. Knott, and Mr. J. M. Dixon.
Per *Hoihow*, str., for Melbourne, &c.—Mr. J. Anderson, Miss Dixon, and 1 European in steerage, for Melbourne. For Sydney.—2 Europeans, and 50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ægean* reports left Manila on the 15th inst., and had variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Amatista* reports left Iloilo Wednesday, 3 p.m., 16th inst, had fresh monsoon and squally weather. Passed steamer *Marcus Ciciuma*, shortly after leaving, bound to Manila. Experienced strong monsoon and squally weather with rain throughout. Saturday afternoon passed a bark bound to N. by W.

The British steamer *Hailoong* reports left Tamsui on the 16th inst., and experienced light West to S.W. winds and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy 19th; from thence to port fresh S.W. winds accompanied by heavy swell. In Amoy H.M.S. *Champion*, Spanish war vessel *Aragon*, strs. *G. G. S'Jacob*, *Gluckburg*, *C. H. Kian*, *Benvenue*, and *Namoa*.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Ashburne (s.)	Yokohama	June 6
Anna	Hongkong	June 10

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

General Domville	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Jupiter	Hushing	Feb. 27
Papa	Hamburg	Mar. 29
Allahabad	Penarth	April 1
Milan	Plymouth	April 8
Mario	Cardiff	April 21
South America	Cardiff	April 23
Storm King	Penarth	April 24
L. J. Morso	Cardiff	April 24
Dartmouth	London	April 29
Hydra	Cardiff	May 3
Undine	Cardiff	May 5
Marq. Scicluna (s.)	Glasgow	May 6
Joe Rauers	Cardiff	May 7
C. F. Sargent	Penarth	May 11
Northern (s.)	Middlesborough	May 13
Honolulu	Cardiff	May 15
Emily Reed	Cardiff	May 15
Glenroy (s.)	London	May 20
Menelaus (s.)	Liverpool	May 24
Dora Tully (s.)	Antwerp	May 24
Wismar (s.)	Cuxhaven	May 24
Johanna	Hamburg	May 25
P. N. Blanchard	Cardiff	May 26
Y'hama Maru (s.)	Glgow via London	May 27
August	Hamburg	May 27
Undaunted	Cardiff	May 29
Sir G. Wolseley (s.)	Fshing via Pauillac	May 29
W. Jew (s.)	Cardiff	May 30
H.M.S. Firebrand	Plymouth	May 30
Guthrie (s.)	Sunderland	May 30
John C. Munro	London	June 10
Glamis Castle (s.)	London	June 12
Oberon	Cardiff	June 12

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

INTIMATIONS.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received their supply of their well known

PERSEND TEA

"THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE,"

in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to England, and will be obliged by orders from those who desire to have boxes sent to their friends.

PRICE,

$ 7.50 ..... per 5-Catty Box.
$12.00 ..... per 10-Catty Box.

Delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884. [32

KELLY AND WALSH'S

LIST OF NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

"Marianne," Halt.
"Le Mariage Hubert," Tibyl.
"Jeunes Filles," Mendes.
"Kira," Bonslame.
"La Fille des Camélots," Zaccone.
"Une Amie Dévouée," Avenel.
"Jeanne Dubourg," Noirot.
"Mimie," Deslys.
"La Folie de Claude," Dalsème.
"Magdon," Ricard.
"Le monde a Côté," Gyp.
"Un Mariage D'un Sous-Préfet," Vignon.
"Poivrot et Cocardel," Chartrain.
"Miss Harriet," De Maupassant.
"L'Amour Sans Phrases," Leroy.
"Mademoiselle Jeanne," Mercouvel.
"L'Enfant d'une Vierge," Sirven.
"Bon Nuit," De Launy.
"L'Amour Tragique," Montet.
"Pour lire le Soir," Sauvenière.
"La Princess Lumanzoff," Wodzinski.
"Canifs et Contrats," Daro.
"Les Boudoirs de Verre," Mendes.
"Le Vrai Sexe Faible" Robida.
"Vierge," Ricourd.
"Un Voyage de Noces," Ambo.
"La Cabanette," Debans.

KELLY & WALSH.—HONGKONG. [25

W. BREWER has just received

Irving's Impressions of America.
Biography of Princess Alice.
Spencer Hill's Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic.
Gordon's Reflections on Palestine.
Knight's Dictionary of Engineering.
Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.
Reed's New Engineering Guide Book.
Poker and how to Play.
A. B. C. Telegraph Codes.
Brown's Law Dictionary.
Palmer's Shareholder's Legal Companion.
Anderson's Modern Horsemanship.
Boulger's West China, Vol. III.

Another large Consignment of Gentleman's Boots and Shoes.

Also lately received, a Splendid Selection of Ladies' Summer Shoes.

New Birthday Cards.
New Automatic Pocket Knife.
Nickel Locks for Cigar Boxes.
Engineer's Scales.
New Coloured Scraps for Scrap Books.
New Music! New Stationery!
The Autophone!

W. BREWER,
26] Queen's Road.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily.

Also,

A Complete Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of Macao with the "Great Procession" in honour of the God of War. Also some Views of the late Grand Parade on Queen's Birthday.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED a Branch of our firm at

CHEMULPO (COREA)

in which branch Mr. CARL ANDREAS WOLTER has been admitted a Partner from this date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st June, 1884. 1189

NOTICE.

WE have from This Date Established our Business as Merchants and Commission Agents and have authorized Mr. TO SEO YOU 杜仕游 and Mr. WEE KO PEE 黃亞不 to Manage our BUSINESS and Sign our Firm.

SWEE HIN LEONG,
瑞興

48 Bonham Strand, West.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1884. [1281

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN LEMKE has this day been authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884. [1243

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a Partner in our Firm Mr. WILLIAM SNELLGER.

Our Partners now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS BOYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVIL and Mr. WILLIAM SNELLGER.

BOYD & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884. [1244

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,354,919

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick | C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1884. [7

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked On HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [844

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of exchanging Soiled ONE DOLLAR NOTES for Clean Ones may do so at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1884. [1038

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE.

$30,000 can be lent on Mortgage in Hongkong on good Security at eight per cent., in one sum or smaller amounts.

Apply, by letter, to B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1884. [1067

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION
as supplied to
Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.
EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong 31st January, 1884. [258

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock } 16th November, 1883
and London }

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

TARACHAND THAWARDAS & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
CHOICE INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE GOODS,
in great variety.

Also a large quantity of MANILA CIGARS, all brands and qualities, wholesale or retail, at lowest prices.

No. 26, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [1253

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING [1610

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April 1883. [1118

STORAGE

THE Undersigned are Prepared, from this date, to take Goods on STORAGE in their Office Godowns, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1884. [1301 1160

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from the ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 21st July, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Central Police Station.

SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES.
A quantity of BALL and BLANK AMMUNITIONS.
272 B. L. SNIDER CARBINES,
407 SWORD BAYONETS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1884. [1331

PUBLIC AUCTION.
UNDER BILL OF SALE.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, the Whole of the Stock-in-trade of the "NOVELTY STORE," No. 17, Queen's Road Central.

Comprising:—

Large Assortment of STATIONERY and Office NECESSARIES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, INK and INKSTANDS, PENCIL and PENCIL CASES, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, &c., &c.

Fine Selection of CLASSICAL and HISTORICAL BOOKS, NOVELS, MUSIC, &c., &c.

ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP, TOOTH POWDER and PASTE, BRUSHES and SUNDRY TOILET ARTICLES, NOUVELLE DE PARIS MAJOLICA and TERRA COTTA VASES, and ORNAMENTS, BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, and DESKS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, READING LAMPS, and CLOCKS, &c.

WATCHES, LADIES' SILVER JEWELLERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS.

Great Variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS and SUNDRY MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, &c.

SALE to take place THIS DAY, 21st, WEDNESDAY, 23rd, and FRIDAY, 25th July, 1884, Commencing Each Day at 10.30 A.M. till 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. till 3.30 P.M.

DELIVERY of the Lots to begin from 3.30 to 5.00 P.M. Each Day.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery of the Lots; Faults or Errors at Purchaser's risk.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1884, [1303

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1884, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE,
Comprising:—

SATSUMA, KANGA, KIOTO, IMARY and TOKIO, VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, CARD DISHES, INCENSE BURNERS, ORNAMENTS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZE WARE, EMBROIDERIES and EMBROIDERED SCREENS,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1884. [1364

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 25th July, 1884, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

The British Steamer
"MARLBOROUGH,"
As she lies wrecked on the HAINAN HEAD on the North Coast of Hainan.

Also,

Whatever CARGO there may be on board the said vessel.

The Vessel and Cargo will be sold separately.

TERMS—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

The Vessel and Cargo to be at the risk of the Purchasers on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1884. [1365

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 25th day of July, 1884, at 2 P.M.,
at No. 3, Hollywood Road.

The PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, and STANDS.
&c., &c., &c.
Belonging to the INTERNATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1884. [1337

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 31st day of July, 1884, on the Premises at 3 P.M.,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE,
THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND registered in the Land Office respectively as INLAND LOTS 241B and 241C and Section A of INLAND LOT 263 and Section A of INLAND LOT 206 which said Pieces or Parcels of Ground contain an area of 4,192½ square feet or thereabouts. Together with the SIX HOUSES thereon and numbered respectively 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32, Tai-ping-shan Street. The above will be sold in Two Lots: the HOUSES Nos. 22, 24, & 26 Tai-ping-shan Street forming Lot No. 1; and the Houses 28, 30, & 32 Tai-ping-shan Street forming Lot No. 2.

For further Particulars and Conditions, Apply to

SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Solicitors,
Supreme Court House,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1884. [1367

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the provisions made under two Bills of Sale dated respectively the 3rd day of March, 1883, made respectively between ABRAHAM ELEAZER ABRAHAM of the one part, and ALEXANDER AMADOR ECA DA SILVA of the other part, and the said ABRAHAM ELEAZER ABRAHAM of the one part, and SOLOMON MEYERS of the other part, we the Undersigned have this day entered and taken possession of the premises known as the "Novelty Store," in Marine House, No. 17, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and will transact all business from henceforth on our own account and in our names.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1884.

A. A. ECA DA SILVA.
S. MEYERS.
Per Pro. N. S. MEYERS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

NO. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

C. EWENS,
45, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1356

TO BE LET.

NO. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Apply to

C. EWENS,
45, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1884. [1290

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1032

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong 1st February, 1884. [871

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE, "BELLEVUE."
No. 27, ELGIN TERRACE.
No. 24, ELGIN STREET.
No. 2, MOSQUE TERRACE.
OFFICES at No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.
HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS at Moderate Rentals.
GODOWNS, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS.
GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1884. [1289

TO LET.

NOS. 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, (known as HARPER-VILLE.
No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1883. [27

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, known as the Portuguese Consulate.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1884. [1203

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [30

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE "CRAIGENGOWER" on the Caine Road. Terms Moderate.

For Particulars, apply to

HO KAI,
16, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1150

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [28

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1884. [1300

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 1st August at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 1st August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1884. [1315

NOTICE.

HAIPHONG.
C. IMBERT AND CHESNAY,
COMMISSION AGENTS
FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
HAIPHONG,

Are willing to undertake Commissions for Firms in the Far East and receive Sample Consignments of Goods.

Communications in English should be addressed to Mr IMBERT. [1123

SAM HING STULTZ, JUNR.

TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER, Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed AT MODERATE PRICES.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds, PITH HATS, MATTING and BAMBOO BLINDS. Has always on hand a very fine Selection of various kinds of SILK GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. Wholesale Manufacturer of SILK COATS and other Garments for Exportation.

MANUFACTURER OF
Best Split and Ivory Kind of
RATTANS,
ALSO RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c.
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [1070

MESSRS. BROOKS AND COMPANY,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
2, Railway Approach, London Bridge,
LONDON, S.E.,

Are prepared to Receive for Sale on Commission all sorts of CHINESE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES; full Market Prices guaranteed with Prompt Payments. Messrs. BROOKS & COMPANY also undertake the Purchase and Shipment of every description of European Produce and Manufactured Goods of all kinds.

Address Bills of Lading and Remittances as above. 1145

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

German Bark "PAPA," Captain Köhler, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1363

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"PANDORA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the undersigned before Noon on the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1324

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"FERONIA,"
Capt. P. Paulsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 17th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1884. [1314

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "NESTOR" FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 22nd inst., for shipment per steamer "LAERTES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1884. [1340

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NESTOR,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in bad cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 17th July, 1884.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd July, 1884, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1884. [1340

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"GOUVERNEUR GENERAAL S'JACOB,"
having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1884. [1329

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, and all others interested in cargo from Singapore, Saigon, and Hoihow by the Steamship
"MARLBOROUGH,"
are hereby informed that part of the cargo has been salved by the undersigned, with whom they will please communicate.

The salved goods are stored at present in our Godowns.

A. SCHOMBURG & Co.

Hoihow, 21st June, 1884. [1206

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms. [1764

SIGNOR AND SIGNORA A. VITA.
4, OLD BAILEY STREET,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to give LESSONS in SINGING and on the PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1148

J. C. ELLES & Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS, upon or against the ESTATE of J. C. ELLES & Co., in liquidation, are hereby required to furnish in writing the Particulars of their Claims to the Liquidators, on or before the 30th September, 1884. At the Expiration of which date, the Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets amongst the parties entitled thereto.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to the Liquidators.

FRANCIS CASS. } Liquidators.
T. G. GOWLAND. }

Amoy, 15th July, 1884. [1350

RICHARD FRANCIS CULLEN, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made on the 16th day of July, 1884, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Richard Francis Cullen, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Master Mariner (who died on the 11th day of April, 1884, and whose Will was on the 16th day of July, 1884, proved in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction, by Fullerton Henderson and Charles Alexander Tomes of Victoria aforesaid the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to SEND in writing PARTICULARS of their Claims to us the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 16th day of September next, after which time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1884.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors,
65, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1330

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORSWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1361

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR,"
Captain Billings, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1290

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLENCOE,"
Captain Park, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1362

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"ALTNACRAIG,"
Captain Buyers, due here on or about 25th inst

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21ST, 1884.

As will be seen, on reference to our special telegram from Shanghai, the political situation is still one of great uncertainty. It would seem that the Chinese Authorities have failed to come to a decision within the period given to them by the French Government, and the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang has been deputed to open negotiations with M. PATENOTRE, which would indicate that LI HUNG-CHANG and his *confrères* did not succeed in their negotiations with the French Minister. If the terms mentioned in the telegram are, as we take it, those which the Viceroy TSENG has been authorised to offer, it is possible that he may come to some agreement with M. PATENOTRE. But however that may be, it is evident by the excitement in Shanghai that a general sense of insecurity prevails and that reason exists for expecting either a popular outbreak or an early commencement of hostilities. Were this not the case the Consuls would hardly have arranged for the defence of the Settlements, and naval patrols been instituted. We must, however, still hope that war will yet be averted, though it is only too obvious that the position is exceedingly critical.

FROM an account published in the last received issues of *The Times* it seems that the correspondent of that paper had an interview with the Viceroy of Chihli in Tientsin, in the course of which His Excellency delivered his opinions pretty freely on several matters. He did not believe that ten thousand French soldiers would suffice to hold Tonquin; he asserted that Tonquin would not pay the French for its occupation; he knew the Chinese had made a fiasco in Tonquin, but he pleaded that the Governor of Kwangsi, who had been placed in command, was ignorant of the rudiments of the military art, and the lessons learned from the reverses sustained would bring about reforms in the administration of the army. He then added, and the correspondent says he repeated the expression several times:—"I believe in raw material. They will make good soldiers; we shall have an army yet. All that is wanted is organization, with drill and good officers." There is some foundation for this belief. The Chinese have a large supply of very fair raw material, but it is not readily amenable to discipline, and organization and drill by foreign instructors, no matter how thorough, would fail if unaccompanied by good officers. At present there are probably no officers worthy of the name in the Chinese army, and so long as they wear long coats, carry fans and umbrellas instead of arms, and require the pick of their men as a body guard to take care of them, it is extremely unlikely that the rank and file will develop into efficient troops. The day may come when China will possess an effective army, but it will be very many years before this can come to pass at the present rate of progress.

But the most important expression of opinion which fell from LI HUNG-CHANG was unquestionably that referring to the provincial satraps. The *fons et origo* of all Chinese maladministration was, he said, the provincial autonomy system, by which the Viceroys and even the Governors were semi-independent, controlling the administration, and being, as regarded military matters, profoundly ignorant. The first step towards reform was to establish improved means of communication. Without this nothing was possible. Herein may be found the origin of Li's advocacy and support of first the telegraph and then the railway. The Grand Secretary of Council is evidently in favour of still further centralising the administrative power in the hands of the Government at Peking. Has he sufficiently calculated the result? Will it not be well to first of all reform the Central Government? Is there nothing corrupt or effete about that? *The Times* very sensibly remarks on this head:—"LI HUNG-CHANG has a rightful confidence in himself. He supposes that the soul which is to wield the parts at the will of the whole would be his. Undoubtedly, with him in supreme command, the Imperial administration could not be too much strengthened for the advantage of the Chinese nation. But his theory of Chinese administrative incapacity is open to the fault of confusing cause and effect. Chinese district officials have arrogated prerogatives to which they are unequal because the Central Government has been more unequal still. With the Government at Peking what it has been and is, the wonder is that the enormous bulk has kept together at all. Credit must be allowed to the spirit of provincial autonomy, which the great Viceroy deprecates, for the maintenance of a kind of life in the members when the brain was benumbed. If LI HUNG-CHANG, or one resembling him, will answer for the Imperial administration, provincial autonomy might be usefully curtailed. To compel the provinces to look to Peking for the absolute control of their local life would be to paralyze the whole of Chinese life, if Peking is to be what it has been. The hope infused by LI HUNG-CHANG's intimation of his scheme of reform is that he expects and intends Peking to cease to be what it has been." China has now arrived at a crisis in her history, the issue of which will either bring about a great advance, in which LI HUNG-CHANG will be the pioneer, or it will lead to a reaction, possibly a rebellion, and change the whole future of the country.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to an important announcement, reproduced in another column from the *Japan Mail*, of the rehabilitation of the nobility of Japan. This measure, our Yokohama contemporary says, has long been expected. It is in fact the sequence to the Imperial Rescript of 1881 which promised a new constitution to Japan in 1890. It was always understood that the Japanese Parliament should consist of an Upper and a Lower House, and this measure is the preliminary step towards forming a Japanese House of Peers. The fact that the ranks of the Japanese nobility are to be reinforced by the elevation of a number of distinguished civil and military officers, men who have moulded the policy and directed the progress of New Japan, is alike interesting and satisfactory. It shows that the fusion of the old and the new parties in the Land of the Rising Sun is going on quietly and steadily, and that the numerous reforms achieved are now accepted by the nation. The feudal system has gone, never to return, and the era of constitutional Government is about to dawn. The Japanese people are now thoroughly imbued with a desire to remodel their institutions on those of the West, and however much one may regret the disappearance of so much that was picturesque and characteristic about the old customs and manners which they have for the last twenty years been so carefully putting off, yet it cannot be doubted that the country has gained largely by the change, and that the people will gain still more in the future when the mistakes made at the initiation of the Revolution have all been surmounted and forgotten.

The French cruiser *Saone*, Capt. W. Nonin, left this port on Saturday for the North.

The American gunboat *Pobs*, Commander Glidden, left here on Saturday for Canton.

The French gunboat *Vipère*, Commander Picard, arrived here yesterday from Quinhon.

The *Natal*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

We are requested to state that the usual afternoon party at Mountain Lodge will not take place to-day.

The next two direct steamers, with the seventh sale's opium and the Indian mail, left Calcutta on Saturday morning for this port.

We have received the first number of *O Echo da China*, a new Portuguese weekly paper published in this Colony. It is carefully edited and well and neatly got up.

The *Japan Mail* states that the Hon. F. R. Plunkett, British Minister to Japan, has not yet fully recovered from the effects of his late severe accident, but is progressing favourably.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us that the Union Line steamer *Albuaraig*, from London, left Singapore on Saturday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive here on the 25th inst.

A small gig which was being sailed in the harbour by Chinese yesterday afternoon was upset in one of the gusts, her mast carrying away. The occupants were picked up by a man-of-war's boat and the gig was towed ashore.

The Chinese are busily engaged in constructing a new barrier in the Canton river about 500 yards to the north of the great timber bridge in the Macao Reach. Piles are being sunk, and it is reported that the new barrier will be filled in with stone.

The *Jiji Shimpo* (a Tokio paper) states that the Chinese Government are negotiating for the purchase of the rolling mills and other machinery now standing at Kamaishi, in Iwate Prefecture, with the intention of using it at some iron mines they contemplate opening in Yunnan.

We learn from Yokohama papers that Lieut.-General Tchernaieff, late Governor-General of Turkestan, conqueror of Tashkend, General-in-Chief of the army in Servia, and Member of the Grand Council of War, is now on a visit to Japan, and is staying at the Russian Legation at Tokio.

We have received the first four numbers of *El Porvenir de Visayas*, a bi-weekly paper published at Iloilo. It contains a good deal of local news, and well written articles and commercial information. It is, we believe, the only paper published at Iloilo, and ought to receive the support of the residents there.

Among the *Japan Mail* translations from Japanese vernacular papers is the following:—"A telegram has been received in Yokohama to the effect that the captain of an English ship, on the way from Hongkong to Kobe, was murdered by six of the crew. The murderers hid themselves so soon as the vessel arrived in Kobe on the 3rd July, but two other sailors went on shore and reported the fact to the police."

From the Iloilo paper we learn that the Director of Public Works in that department has been instructed to report as to the lights required along the coast, in order that they may be established with as little delay as possible. We also learn from the same source that a commission is holding an inquiry with regard to the means of carrying out the works for the improvement of the harbour at Iloilo.

We read in the *Echo da China* that Mr. Basto, attorney, of Macao, has offered himself as a candidate at the next electioneering campaign for the membership for Macao in the Portuguese Cortes, which has been fixed for the 27th instant. The Government candidate is Senhor Scarnichia; besides these two gentlemen there is a Senhor Latino Coelho on the list of candidates. Mr. Basto has published his manifesto to the inhabitants of Macao, which also appears in the same paper.

The Registrar-General's returns of births and deaths for the second quarter of this year ending 30th June are published in Saturday's *Gazette*. There were 40 deaths among the British and foreign community, thus distributed:—British and Foreign, 15; Portuguese, 12; Indians, &c., 6; non-residents, 7. There were 987 deaths among the Chinese, 503 being males and 484 females. The annual death-rate per thousand for the quarter was:—Whole population, 25.68; British and foreign community, 16.47; ditto, deducting non-residents, 15.99; Chinese, 28.27.

The following despatch respecting the future Victoria College, addressed to His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen, by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 142 of the 29th of April, reporting the proceedings which took place on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the future Victoria College. I have read your despatch with much interest and must express my great satisfaction that this long delayed and much needed work has at length been definitely begun."

The *Rapido*, the small tug-boat constructed at Hongkong for Iloilo, arrived at the latter port from Manila on the 5th instant.

The *Straits Times* of the 11th inst. says:—"The Acting Governor received this morning a telegram from Capt. Bickford, H.M.S. *Pegasus*, dated at Penang, reporting that he had received letters from the Mate of the *Nisero* and from the Rajah, of the 4th July. These letters confirm the news of the death of the three men, whose names have already been published, as well as of another, Michael Gavits (or Gaviety.) The remainder of the crew was well, and the epidemic had ceased. Captain Bickford had sent up a supply of medicine, and had arranged for letters being despatched twice a month from the crew."

On the afternoon of the 10th inst. the case of H. Müller, charged with the forgery of a cheque purporting to be signed by Messrs. Wieler & Co., of Hongkong, for $821, came before Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe at Singapore. Mr. Donaldson appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and quoted from the "Fugitive Offenders' Act" in support of the action of the prosecution, and also from an Ordinance in force in Hongkong inflicting a penalty of penal servitude for life for forgery. Having put in as evidence the warrant for the arrest of Müller, signed by the Magistrate at Hongkong, he called Mr. Gustave Adolph Wieler, of the firm of Wieler & Co. That gentleman proved that the cheque produced was not signed by either him or his brother, who alone were authorised to sign for the firm, and that the writing in the body of the cheque was the prisoner's. Mr. Alexander Dewar Mactavish, cashier of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Hongkong, deposed that on the 17th June the cheque in question was presented by the prisoner for payment to the witness at the Bank. Prisoner wanted it cashed in circular notes and the balance in gold; and witness gave him £120 circular notes and over 30 sovereigns.—Mr. James Cradock, Inspector of police at Hongkong, proved the warrant dated Hongkong, 21st June, signed by Alfred G. Wise, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, for the arrest of Müller, and attested the signature of the magistrate, having seen him sign it.—The prisoner had no questions to put, and the Magistrate, in accordance with the "Fugitive Offenders' Act" committed the prisoner to prison for fifteen days, and in the meantime the prisoner had the right to appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of *Habeas corpus*.—*Straits Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TO "DAILY PRESS."]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

SHANGHAI, 20th July, 6.50 p.m.

EXCITEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

Great excitement prevails in Shanghai.

The Consuls have met to arrange for the defence of the Settlements. Patrols of sailors appeared to-day in the streets.

PROBABLE FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

An Imperial edict has been issued ordering the Viceroy of Nanking, Tseng Kwo-ch'uan, to come to Shanghai to settle the terms of peace with Monsieur Patenôtre.

RUMOURED TERMS OF PEACE.

The terms are rumoured to be a treaty of amity and friendship, an indemnity for the Langson affair, and the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonquin.

So far there has been no declaration of war.

LONDON, 18th July.

THE PEERS AND THE COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Wemyss introduced a motion urging the Peers to pass the County Franchise Reform Bill without loss of time, the Government promising to introduce a Bill for the redistribution of seats next October. The Lords negatived the motion by 182 votes against 132.

POLICE COURT.

July 19th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

DAMAGE IN THE GARDENS.

Kwong Ayan, coolie, was charged with damaging ferns in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday morning.

One of the gardeners said he caught the man in the act of digging up a fern, and gave him into custody.

The defendant said he was only digging up worms for his sick child.

Fined ten cents.

DRUNKENNESS.

Michael Foy, unemployed seaman, admitted having been drunk and incapable in Queen's-road Central on Friday night, and he was fined half a dollar.

LARCENY.

Wong Afuk, cook, employed by the Buffs, was sent to gaol for three weeks for stealing 1½ lbs. coffee and about half a pound of lard.

Private John Pearce saw the man coming down from the Barrack with two tins in his hand. He said he was taking some coffee to the Guard, and he was found to be in possession of the articles stated.

The defendant said he was working for nothing. He took the tins to sell, no one gave them to him.

GAMBLING.

Sixteen Chinese were brought before the court on a charge of public gambling, on the 18th inst.

On Friday afternoon P. S. Kemp made a raid on 39, Battery-road, and arrested all the defendants there. The first defendant was writing in a tsze-fa book when he entered, and the thirteenth defendant, who was beside him, threw a tsze-fa ticket into the street. Some were sleep, and others playing dominoes. He seized some tickets and a little money.

The first defendant went to gaol for six weeks, in default of paying a fine of $25, and the thirteenth for a week, in default of payment of a fine of $6. The rest were discharged.

YOKOHAMA.

Japan is apparently on a par with some of the so-called civilized countries in the matter of horrible murders. On the 2nd July two men took up their abode in an inn at Shimo Togagori, Toshiki ken; and during the night, when the household was wrapped in slumber, these men rose and murdered the inn-keeper, his wife, and three daughters, a son aged ten escaping. The murderers were arrested.

A regrettable case of suicide has occurred on the 6th inst., Mr. W. Rae, of the firm of Messrs. North and Rae, having taken a dose of strychnine, which proved fatal in half-an-hour, notwithstanding medical assistance immediately invoked Dr. Eldridge and Dr. Wheeler doing all that could be done. An inquest was held on the following day, when after hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That William Rae died at No. 61, Main Street, Yokohama, on the 6th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., through a strong dose of poison administered by his own hand during a state of temporary insanity."

The *Jiyu Shimbun* makes a statement that can scarcely be accepted as true without much stronger confirmation than any we are likely to procure by inquiry. The assertion is that the roof pipe of the temple of Inashimitsu Hachiman, Kioto-fu, is of pure gold, that it has been lately measured by the authorities and found to be 109 feet long, 3½ feet in width (in shape a half circle), and 44 inches in thickness, weighing 18,432 *kwanme*, and of an estimated value exceeding 51,600,000 yen. The quantity of gold here mentioned, 18,432 *kwanme*, is equal to tons 68.2217 avoirdupois, or 2,211,840 ounces troy, worth at £3.15.0 per ounce £8,294,400, or $44,236,800. A few days ago our friends of the *Japan Mail* pointed out that if Japan were to borrow £25,000,000 to redeem the currency, repayable in 35 years, the cost to the country would be for interest alone 165 million dollars. This gold pipe has, it is said, been in its present position for a trifling period of five hundred years or so. What has it cost the country in interest? The whole story is incredible.—*Japan Gazette.*

TOKIO.

Hitherto no military officers have been attached to our foreign Legations except those in England, France, and China. In future one or two commissioned officers will be dispatched to all Legations abroad.

With regard to the sale of Japanese Loan Bonds in London, about which so much has been said, we understand that the Government did not particularly commission Mr. Watson to sell the bonds in London. The matter amounts simply to this:—Mr. Watson raised in the English market the funds necessary to purchase the stated number of bonds in the capacity of a private individual, and his exertions met with success.—*Bukka Shimpo.*

Mr. Ito Senkichi, President of the Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha, left New York, according to the *Jiji Shimpo*, for Japan, on the 15th of last month. The Company expects that fifteen of the vessels recently ordered in England will be completed this year. Mr. Ito is said to have stated that when the International Exhibition opens in Paris—in 1890—the vessels of the Company will carry all the Japanese exhibits, as well as the visitors from this country, to France. All the accommodation will be strictly in Japanese fashion. Cargoes at reduced freight will be taken on the return voyages.

One Miyanji, a *shizoku* of Shimoaoka Prefecture, has been sentenced to transportation for life for having murdered Shimidzu Kashi, the servant of an Englishman, Mr. Pitman, on the 26th March, 1881. Both Shimidzu and Miyanji acted for some time as the agents of Mr. Pitman in buying a number of old rifles from the Arsenal; the former, however, appears to have slandered the latter, and so Miyanji lured his enemy out of his house under the pretext of a pleasure trip to Kamada. While on the trip he killed Shimidzu at Minato-cho, Tokiyo.—*Choya Shimbun.*

We have frequently reported that a project was on foot to construct a canal between Lake Biwa and Kiyoto. The expenses were at first estimated at 600,000 *yen*, but on further investigation it has been ascertained that 1,200,000 *yen* is the minimum amount of cost if the work is to be completed satisfactorily in every respect; and that 800,000 *yen* will be required even if the proposed plan be reduced in its extent. The matter has been again submitted to the consideration of the Local Assembly, and we are informed that the proposed canal is to be 2 *ken* wide and 26 *cho* (about ¾ of a *ri*) long. Small vessels will be able to pass through it by the force of the current, which can be directed either way by means of the water gates at the extremities of the canal. The work, if completed, will be one of the wonders of the East.—*Japan Mail.*

NEW TITLES FOR THE JAPANESE NOBILITY.

A notification promulgated on the 7th July, over the signature of His Excellency the Minister of the Imperial Household Department, rehabilitates the Nobility of Japan, and admits to its ranks the survivors of the little band of men to whose patriotic exertions the great work of the restoration and all the reforms that have followed in its train are due. The notification is couched in the following terms:—

NOTIFICATION ESTABLISHING ORDERS OF NOBILITY.

Art. 1.—All titles of nobility of every grade shall be conferred by nomination of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor endorsed by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. 2.—The Peerage shall consist of Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons.

Art. 3.—These titles shall be hereditary, descending to the eldest of the legitimate male children, females being debarred from inheriting them.

However, should it happen that the present head of a noble house is a female, and a male is constituted the future heir of said house, she shall forward to the Minister of the Imperial Household a petition, endorsed by the relatives of the family that are themselves nobles, that the title be conferred upon the constituted heir.

Art. 4.—In case of the death of any person holding any of the above titles, or being the head of his House, so that no male heir is left, the title expires with him.

Art. 5.—The wife of any person upon whom any of the above titles has been conferred or fallen, shall be entitled to the same distinctions and title as her husband.

Art. 6.—Grand-parents, parents, wives, the eldest legitimate son, and grandson of a noble, shall be entitled to the honours of nobility, together with their wives.

Art. 7.—No one holding any of the above titles, can, during his life-time, relinquish it to his successor.*

Art. 8.—All matters connected with the civil registry of nobles and with their rank, shall be under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. 9.—Whenever any noble, or any relative of his, contemplates marriage or an adoption, it is required that the sanction thereof be first obtained from the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. 10.—Every member of the nobility is obliged to provide a suitable education for every one of his relatives.

By His Imperial Majesty the Emperor's gracious command.

(Signed) ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister of the Imperial Household.

June 16th, 1884.

Accompanying the notification is an Imperial Rescript, addressed to the holders of the new titles. It runs as follows:—

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The high-born descendants of illustrious ancestors, who have achieved great and noble deeds, are the lustre of the State, and I recognize that it is fitting that especial honour should be conferred upon them, in token of the consideration in which I hold them.

It is no less fitting, that particular honour be shown to those civil and military officers who signalized themselves while supporting me in the restoration of my rule, and that similar distinctions be conferred upon them likewise.

For these reasons, I hereby decree the establishment of five orders of nobility in my Empire, that I may manifest my recognition of eminent services to the State.

I await from you, My Lords, unrelaxing fidelity, and I wish for you, that the honours bestowed upon you may descend to a long line of your posterity.

The measure outlined in the above Notification has long been expected. It may be regarded as a pendant to the famous Rescript of 1881, by which the date for the establishment of Constitutional institutions was fixed for the twenty-third year of Meiji (1890). It was always understood that the Japanese Parliament should consist of an Upper and a Lower House, and to this end some remodelling of the ancient nobility became inevitable.

Although the public is not yet in possession of an exact list of nominations to the five ranks of nobility instituted by Notification and Rescript on the 7th July, it is possible to form a fairly accurate idea of the contemplated distribution. Speaking generally, we may say that the distinctions which obtained in the feudal days have not exercised much influence on the new scheme. Those distinctions, though in some of their details complicated and difficult to follow, were in the main based on a simple foundation. There were, first, the four classes of *Kuge (Sekke, Seigwa, Daijinke, and Hirakuge)*; then the House of Tokugawa, and the three Great Houses *(Go-Sanke)* of Kishiu, Owari, and Mito, from which successors to the Shogunate might be chosen in default of direct heirs; and then the general body of the *Daimiyo*, who were subdivided into six classes, called after the names of the apartments† they were entitled to occupy when on guard at the Shogun's palace. As we explained in a previous article, these distinctions ceased to be practically recognised at the Restoration. From that time the whole body of the nobility received the generic term of *Kwazoku*, and was divided, for theoretical but not practical purposes, into *Tai-han* (great clans), *Chiu-han* (medium clans) and *Shô-han* (small clans). The terms *Tai, Chiu*, and *Shô*, in this classification, were determined by questions of revenue. Nobles possessed of an annual income of 150,000 *koku* of rice and upwards, were included in the first class; those possessed of from 50,000 to 150,000, in the second; and those possessed of from 10,000 to 50,000, in the third. Below these, again, came the *Hatamoto*, or Bannerets, whose maximum income was limited to 9,999 *koku*. Under the new system, the whole of the *Kuge* and *Daimiyo* are distributed into five ranks, and though the distribution is understood to have been directed in some measure by the general distinctions established after the Restoration, much attention has also been paid to questions of antiquity of title and to other details, whose observance will have the effect of satisfying, without needlessly perpetuating, traditional claims. Thus much premised, we proceed to note the outlines of this distribution. We have:—

IN THE RANK OF PRINCE.

Six Princes of the Old Nobility.

The *Sekke* (*Kuge* of the First-class). The House of the Tokugawa in the direct line of descent from Iyeyasu.

Six Princes of New Creation.

The Houses of Shimadzu (*Daimiyo* of Satsshiu); Mori (*Daimiyo* of Choshiu); and of their Excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura.

* However, this provision does not apply in cases in which H.I.M. the Emperor orders the transmission of the title to the successor, which may occur in consequence of deprivation of the title, on account of some criminality, as a matter of punishment or when degradation has been decreed.

† Kiku-no-ma, Gan-no-ma, Yanagi-no-ma, Tetkwan-no-ma, Tsuzi-dzume, O-hiroma, O-roka.

IN THE RANK OF MARQUIS.

Twenty-four Marquises, three being of new Creation.

Twenty-one Houses of the old Nobility. The Houses of their Excellencies Kido, Okubo, and Nakayama Tadayoshi.

IN THE RANK OF COUNT.

Sixty Counts of the old Nobility, and fourteen of new Creation.

Sixty Houses of the old Nobility. The Houses of their Excellencies Hirosawa, Higashi Kuze, Oki, General Yamagata, Ito, General Saigo, General Kuroda, Inouye, General Yamada, Matsugata, General Oyama, Admiral Kawamura, Sasaki, and Terashima.

IN THE RANK OF VISCOUNT.

Three hundred and nine Viscounts of the old Nobility and twelve new Creation.

Three hundred and nine Houses of the old Nobility. The Houses of their Excellencies Fukuoka, General Tani, General Miura, General Miyoshi, General Torio, General Soga, General Nodzu, General Kabayama, Admiral Nire, Admiral Nakamuta, Admiral Ito, and Admiral Takashima.

IN THE RANK OF BARON.

Sixty-nine Barons of the old Nobility.

Sixty-nine Houses of the old Nobility.

The total numbers in each of the five ranks consequently stands thus:—

Princes	12
Marquises	24
Counts	74
Viscounts	321
Barons	69
Total of all ranks	500

We confess that these titles have to our ears a certain sound of incongruity when applied to Japanese noblemen. The aristocracy of this country is perhaps the oldest in the world. The family of Mori, Prince of Choshiu, for example, whose name is included in the above list, can trace its descent back in the direct line, without possibility of error, for sixteen hundred years, and the term old is never applied to a House whose genealogy does not cover at least seven or eight centuries. It seems almost a sacrilege that such a venerable aristocracy should be compelled to employ a nomenclature borrowed from abroad. One imagines that there ought to be some methods of preserving its distinctive character. But, after all, the only possible method would have been to devise terms incapable of translation into any Western tongue; or, to speak more correctly, terms for which no equivalent similarly employable exists in Europe. That would have been a difficult task. Whatever titles had been invented, some way of rendering them into English would have been discovered, and once Anglicized, they must of necessity suggest new affinities. There remained the apparently feasible alternative of reviving the titles which were used in feudal days. But the general account we have given of those titles will suffice to show their complete inapplicability to modern requirements. Our own terms of nobility owe their origin, for the most part, to conditions which have nothing in common with the present. But, on the other hand, their general import has never become incongruous with the sense in which they are now employed. It is just as fitting to-day as it was a thousand years ago, that a Duke should be a leader (*dux*) of men; an Earl, a person who is free from labour (*crla*); a Count, one of the Imperial train (*comes*), and so forth. Consider, however, the absurdity of asking the public to call Japanese nobles at the present time by such appellations as the "chrysanthemum apartment;" the "great corridor;" the "goose chamber," and so following? Apart from the clumsy and senseless character of these epithets, now that the peculiar service in which they originated is a thing of the past, their revival would have been forbidden by the fact of their reference to the Court of the Shogunate, not of the Mikado. That objection, indeed, obviously fatal, militates against any return to the titles of the old system, except perhaps the terms *Kokushu, Joshu*, and *Jinya*, which referred to the extent of territory comprised in a fief. But even supposing that no unwillingness existed to resuscitate this most suggestive portion of the feudal nomenclature, we should still be confronted by the same difficulty as to foreign equivalents; we should still have Duke for *Kokushu*, Earl for *Jôshu*, and Baron for *Jinya*; while, at the same time, it would be plainly ridiculous to apply these territorial epithets to an aristocracy without territory, and above all to new creations, such as those included in the recent list of nominations. Much as we should like to have seen some system more essentially Japanese employed, we are obliged to admit that the titles chosen seem to answer all requirements better than any others we can conceive. Their Japanese originals are concise and expressive, and after all, if their nearest English equivalents look a little unworthy, it is hardly fair to blame the Japanese for that. If the nobility was to be restored to vitality at all, some nomenclature was necessary, and the one adopted is probably the most rational and convenient within reach.—*Japan Mail.*

FREEMASONS AND PAPACY.

"J. O." writes as follows to the *Globe* of the 9th ult.:—Every member of the craft must feel grateful to the pro-Grand Master for calling attention to the encyclical letter of Leo XIII., and in such temperate but emphatic language protesting against the charges contained in it as being, so far as British masonry is concerned, wholly unfounded. Cardinal M'Cabe must have had still less grounds for circulating his pastoral letter in the Roman Catholic Churches of Dublin. He thus know, or at least if he does not know there is no excuse for his ignorance, that there are many worthy Catholics in Ireland belonging to the craft. He dogmatically denounces Freemasonry as an outrage against civilisation and religion. Is this his experience? Here is a quotation from an address delivered by a United States patriot, De Witt Clinton, which I would commend for the perusal and careful consideration of Cardinal M'Cabe:—"Although the origin of our fraternity is covered with darkness, and its history is, to a great extent, obscure, yet we can confidently say, that it is the most ancient society in the world; and we are equally certain that its principles are based on pure morality, that its ethics are the ethics of Christianity, its doctrines the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love, and its sentiments the sentiments of exalted benevolence. Upon these points there can be no doubt. All that is good, kind, and charitable it encourages; and all that is vicious and cruel and oppressive it reprobates."

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The *Standard* sets itself to consider the consequences of Russian activity in the direction of Persia and the provinces of Asiatic Turkey. A railway to the Persian Gulf has already been projected, "and of course everybody knows what that means. A descent upon the Persian Gulf has been regularly reckoned among the disagreeable contingencies incident to Russian Asiatic policy. If ever Russia fights Turkey again in Asia, she will, now that Kars is no longer an obstacle, speedily establish herself at Diarbekir, whence she may descend the Tigris at leisure. A Russian occupation of Mesopotamia would be simply intolerable, even if it did not directly lead to the invasion of India. We might seal up the Persian Gulf, in a military sense, by building a fortress at Ormuz and maintaining a powerful squadron in the Indian Ocean. But our position in Egypt would be untenable, the security of the Suez Canal not worth a week's purchase, our commerce in an immense region of Southern Asia would be ruined, and probably the position of Herat would be as effectually turned as that of Merv. Of course, such a catastrophe would have to be prevented by a British occupation of Bagdad, which being at the head of the navigable waters of the Tigris, might be strengthened so as to bar all downward progress. A far seeing policy on our part might remove this danger from the limities of possibility, especially as Russia will prepare her ground in the insidious manner she has adopted elsewhere. How feasible such a movement is now may perhaps be demonstrated, should Russia shift the scene of her activity to the Caspian."

Mr. D. Morris, in a recently-published official report on St Helena, gives a dismal account of the financial and commercial affairs of this historically famous island. The revenue, we are told, is becoming less and less every year; public buildings, roads, and public works generally are suffering from want of funds; the establishment, reduced to its lowest standard, is small, ill-paid, and sharing in the general depression; education, religion, local institutions, and in fact all that make up the moral, social, and commercial machinery of a community, are suffering from want of means, and are yearly less and less able to meet the demands made upon them. The gradual substitution of large steamers for sailing ships is stated to have been a serious blow to St. Helena.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Wilton has had to submit to a terrible operation which necessitated the cutting out of his tongue. His lordship bore the ordeal with the greatest fortitude.

A youth named Brine, son of an Engineer officer, was struck on the head by a cricket ball on the 30th May whilst practising with school-fellows at Gravesend, and died soon afterwards.

Crude petroleum has been successfully used in Pittsburg for heating boilers. The oil is forced into the furnace by a jet of superheated steam. The cost, as compared with coal, is as $2.25 to $3.43.

"You haven't been acting lately, old man," said a friend who met the late Mr. H. J. Byron, the actor-dramatist, at a club soon after his health began to give way.—"No—neither has my liver," Byron replied, with one of those quaint turns of speech which he always had ready.

Mrs. Anandabhai Joshee, a Mahratta lady who proceeded to America some time since for the purpose of studying medicine, has passed the matriculation examination at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Mrs. Joshee will shortly be joined in America by her husband, who has procured leave of absence from Government for that purpose.

It is not often we hear of accidents from lawn tennis. The *Bangalore Post*, however, says that Mr. Hinde, of the Royal Lancers, met with a nasty fall the other day while playing lawn-tennis. While in the act of running to strike the ball, he fell full length on the floor of the court, and broke his breast-bone. The patient is doing well.

A funny mistake occurred lately in printing labels for a meat-preserving company. The printer had been in the habit of labelling tins of beef or mutton, as the case might be, with the words "without bone" prominently displayed. The company having added kidney-soup to its list, the new article was duly ticketed as "Kidney-soup—without bone."

The late Dean Stanley was once travelling in a railway carriage, when a blustering man exclaimed, "I should like to meet that Dean of Westminster. I'd put a question to him that would puzzle him." "Very well," said a voice out of another corner, "now is your time, for I am the Dean." The man was rather startled, but presently recovered, and said, "Well, Sir, can you tell me the way to heaven?" "Nothing easier," answered the Dean, "you have only to turn to the right and go straight forward."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has got a new funny story with which he delights his friends, fellow-members, and constituents in the lobby of the House. This is the point of the story. A High Church young lady is supposed to be in conversation with a not very theologically minded friend. "Have you matins at your church?" asks the "high" young lady, to which her friend replies in all simplicity of heart, "No; we have Kamptalicon." Sir Wilfrid thoroughly enjoys telling this story, which always has a most successful effect upon his hearers.

Mr. Hayward, stationmaster at Midford, near Bath, has a cat which is now engaged in bringing up its kitten (aged three weeks) and a young starling (just fledged). The bird fell from a nest in the eaves of the house, and upon Mr. H. calling the cat's attention to it, the latter picked it up and carried it to its box, where it has lived for the last week, anxiously tended by the cat. When it has been fed by any of the family, the cat licks its beak; and if it scrambles or falls out of the box, the cat most carefully carries it back, and, in fact, seems more anxious for the little stranger's welfare than that of its own progeny. After this we may expect to hear of young cubs being reared in the kennel, and young rats in the ferret's box.

A man carry eth insurance for twenty-five years, until he has paid thrice over for all his goods, and then he letteth his policy lapse one day, and that same night fire destroyeth his store. He buildeth him a house in Jersey, and his first-born is devoured by mosquitoes; he pitcheth his tents in New York, and tramps devour his substance. He moveth to Kansas, and a cyclone carryeth his house away over into Missouri; while a prairie fire, and ten million acres of grasshoppers fight for his crops. He settleth himself in Kentucky, and is shot the next day by a gentleman, a colonel, and a statesman, "because, sah, he resembles, sah, a man, sah, he did not like, sah." Verily, there is no rest for the sole of his foot, and if he had it to do over again he would not be born at all, for "the day of his death is better than the day of one's birth."—*Insurance World and Monetary Record.*

A curious story is told in a Cabul newsletter, showing the security which Abdul Rahman Khan's violent measures have established in the streets of his capital. A man, whilst bathing, threw off his clothes and leathern belt containing 150 rupees. His ablutions performed, he went away forgetting the belt. When he returned to look for it his money was gone. The man who picked up the belt returned it a few days later to the owner. The latter wanted to reward his honest friend, but in vain. The finder would not accept any present; upon which the owner carried him before Abdul Rahman Khan, to bring to the Ameer's notice this piece of remarkable honesty on the part of an Afghan. But the Ameer turned and said, "with which hand did you pick up the belt?" The man held out his trembling right hand. "Very well, my friend, you have lost two fingers of that hand. What business had you to touch the money of another man?"

A tyrannical old man who had tried in vain to prevent a favourite niece from accepting the attentions of a man whom he hated, at last blurted out:—

"It is a maxim in the schools
That women always dote on fools!"

to which the witty girl replied:—

"If so, dear Uncle Jack, your wife
Must love you as she does her life."

A clever fellow, whose shoes were the worse of the wear, fell on a plan to get a pair for nothing. Having arranged with a companion as to the plan, he entered a shoemaker's shop. He laid his hat upon a table near the door, and having got a pair that suited him, he gave the sign by stamping his foot on the floor, when in rushed his companion, and, snatching up his hat, ran off with it. The shopkeeper, seeing what had happened, said to his customer: "There's a man off with your hat—after him!" which he did, and it is needless to add the shopkeeper never saw his shoes again.

The *Daily Telegraph* discusses the probable vacancy in the throne of Holland. "What," it asks, "would happen should the existing dynasty of Holland disappear? The King is old, his heir is very ill, there is only a baby Princess in the way, and will Holland for the first time be allowed to accept a Queen? That is not the custom with Teutons or Franks, and Dutchmen are Teutons by descent. Failing the little girl daughter of the old King and his young second wife—the Crown passes to the Prince of Wied; but, as he claims through the female line, the Salic law would, if applied, also exclude him. Then arises the right of the ex-Duke of Nassau, turned out of his realm by victorious Prussia in 1866, and, like the exiled King of Hanover, still in a state of chronic protest. Will Germany permit him to become King of Holland—he is the legitimate and recognised heir to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg—or will it strike a bargain, and reconcile him to the Fatherland by consenting to award him the fore

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The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinrickshaw, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
" Tientsin, 1858—
and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851
Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
" Additional, 1869
" Peking, 1880
German, Tientsin, 1861
" Peking, 1880
Russia, various
Japan
Spain
Brazil
Peru
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain
United States
Netherlands
Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM.
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
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Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
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Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS.
China
Japan
Siam
Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
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Charter of the Colony
Rules of Legislative Council
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The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Annam, and several other items have not appeared in previous issues.

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STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds	£11,379,944.
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government	£ 2,139,338.
Income for year 1883	£ 2,717,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,
Res. Manager,
Department of the East.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
1109]

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
156 & 158, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POINTS FOR AN INSURER TO CONSIDER.

AN ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE Policy provides an estate for your dependents after your death, free from the claims of creditors.

AN ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY provides for death, and also for one's advancing years, but at a heavy outlay.

THE MANHATTAN'S NEW PLAN offers both advantages combined in one, and at a very much reduced cost.

This new policy is superior to ordinary Life Insurance, because you need not "die to win."

Superior to ordinary endowment insurance, because much less expensive.

Superior to "Tontine" Insurance:
1st.—Because the results are not ESTIMATED, but are fixed in a positive contract.
2nd.—Because, after three years, there is no FORFEITURE OF PAYMENTS on discontinuance of the policy, a cash or paid-up value being guaranteed by the New York Law. Business men appreciate the advantages of this new form of insurance, and are largely investing in it, because—

The annual deposit is practically SAVED, while it secures the needed insurance during a designated period.

POSITIVE RESULTS
Of a POLICY in the MANHATTAN LIFE on the NEW PLAN.
AGE, 30; AMOUNT OF POLICY, $10,000; TERM 20 YEARS.

The Annual Premium will be	$ 301.80
The 20 payments will amount to	$6,036.00
At the end of that time the Company will return to the holder in cash	$5,700.00
Thus the $10,000 Insurance will have been secured at the net cost for 20 years of only	$ 336.00
or $1.68 for $1,000 insurance per year.	
or if the Cash be not drawn the Policy will become paid up for	10,050.00

These results are not estimated, but are fixed in a Positive Contract, the full face of the Policy meanwhile being payable in the event of the death of the assured. There is no forfeiture of payments on discontinuance of policy after three years, a
Cash or Paid up Value being Guaranteed by the Terms of the New York Law.
For examples at other ages, and also on the 10 and 15 years plans, write or apply at the Office.

A. HINZ, Special Agent.
RUSTAU & Co., Agents for Hongkong and China.
1115]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK.
RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [17

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [809

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUE, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOE CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE
The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Tenements .....at ¼ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein .....at ¼ % Net per Annum.
On Coals .....at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns .....at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements .....at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements .....at 2½ % Net per Annum.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAVRE AND HAMBURG, &c.	Feronia (str.)	Paulsen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	On or about 25th Aug.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG, &c.	Lydia (str.)	Lygesen		Siemssen & Co.	On or about 25th Sept.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG, &c.	Massalia (str.)	Petersen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	On or about 19th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Marie Louise	Behring	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON & HAMBURG, &c.	Braconshire (str.)	Thomas		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Irrawaddy (str.)	Pasqualini		Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Glencoe (str.)	Park		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)	Billings		Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK	El Capitan	Sewell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Essex (str.)	Huddy		Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Honauwar	Lane		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	City of New York (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.	Wildwood	Sawyer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Tannadice (str.)	S. G. Green		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 5th August
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	Guthrie (str.)	R. Craig		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	Changchow (str.)	Young		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 11th Aug.
TRIESTE, &c.	Pandora (str.)	G. Sturli		Melchers & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	G. G. S'Jacob	Besseling		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Lafont		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Altnacraig (str.)	Buyers		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Natal (str.)	Poydenot		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
ILOILO	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, &c.	Kennet (str.)	Sanderson		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY AND TAMSUI	Hailoong (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-class GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.
Jas. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

FOR SALE.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE,
great variety, just landed.
CURIOSITIES.
PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY.
FURNITURE,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [943

FOR SALE.
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quarts .....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints .....$23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE,
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240

FOR SALE.
REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVER in Stone Bottles, also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. PRIME SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.
SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [872

INTIMATIONS.

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE SHIPPERS,
call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:—
Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.
Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.
Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.
Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.
Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.
The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.
These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.
We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2096

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small Bottles. [898

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, the Safest and only Reliable Preparation of Phosphorus. Thoroughly re-establishes Health.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Debility, Lassitude, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Pimples, Depression, Premature Decline, and all Functional Derangements.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODNEY is Sold by all Chemists throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d. ☞ CAUTION.—Beware of Cheap Worthless Imitations bearing similar names.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. [515

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, and FIJI.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"TANNADICE,"
Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 5th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1884. [1313

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND THE CHIEF NEW ZEALAND PORTS,
DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.
THE Steamship
"CHANGCHOW,"
Captain Young, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th August.
This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1884. [1354

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"FERONIA,"
Captain Paulsen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1884. [1328

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"LYDIA,"
Captain Lygesen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1884. [1327

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"WILDWOOD,"
Sawyer, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1884. [1308

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"HONAUWAR,"
Lane, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1884. [1251

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"EL CAPITAN,"
Sewell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1884. [1309

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR ILOILO.
THE Company's Steamship
"AMATISTA,"
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th July 1884. [1339

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR,"
will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at THREE P.M.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1357

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"GOUVERNEUR GENERAAL S'JACOB,"
Captain Besseling, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 24th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1884. [1341

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship
"PANDORA,"
Captain G. Sturli, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th instant, at NOON.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1884. [1324

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for New York.)
THE Steamship
"BEECONSHIRE,"
Thomas, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [938

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ESSEX,"
Huddy, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1884. [1358

FOR SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
THE Steamship
"KENNET,"
Captain Sanderson, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1884. [1348

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"NATAL,"
Captain Poydenot, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1884.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Lafont, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1884.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"MASSALIA,"
Captain Petersen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 19th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1884. [1187

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE VIA FOOCHOW.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, AND FIJI.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"GUTHRIE,"
Captain R. Craig, due here about 20th instant, will have prompt despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1884. [1314

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Bark
"MARIE LOUISE,"
Behring, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1884. [1073

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF NEW YORK," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 %, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 %, from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 22nd inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON AND ANTWERP.
ON THURSDAY, the 24th day of July, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant Pasqualini, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 23rd July, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer
"NATAL"
J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.
NORTHWARD SERVICE.
Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia.

18th March	2nd May	13th June	18th July	28th Aug.	11th Sep.	2nd Dec.

Arriving at Singapore.

4th April	19th May	29th June	4th July	14th Aug.	28th Sep.	19th Dec.

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12th April	24th May	1st July	16th July	20th Aug.	5th Sep.	21st Nov.

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30th April	11th June	16th July	25th Aug.	8th Sep.	30th Sep.	8th Dec.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [191

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6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [922

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
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EXTRACTS.

LIFE'S WINTER.

When autumn with her ripened grain
Has clothed the land with gold;
When leaves that once the trees had dock'd
Are now but crumbling mould;

When song of birds no more is heard;
When all things seem at rest;
And wintry winds with wintry shows
The slumb'ring earth have drest;

May love and age, still "hand in hand,"
Tread paths of peace together;
While mem'ries sweet of youthful days
Make bright the winter weather.

Thus shall the love that warmed with spring—
When all was bright and gay—
Still give out autumn's golden tints
In dark December's day.

VESUVIUS.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

The *Argonaut* has prepared a very interesting article in regard to stones for engagement rings. The diamond, of course, is good all the year round. If it is sufficiently pure it will warn the wearer of the treachery of his beloved object by breaking at the least blow of steel. The pearl is fashionable, and also preferred by ideal poetic lovers, but it has a frightful secret influence, impelling to treachery or death. The ruby, by its colour or brilliancy, is the image of eternal flame, and is the best possible omen. The sapphire means tenderness and truth. In Poland the stones are chosen according to the month in which the engagement is made. The ruby for July, the pearl for May, the sapphire for January; for March the turquoise, which will turn green upon the inconstancy of the giver. The emerald, in June, is for fidelity, and Russians expect always to have one emerald among the wedding gifts from the husband, as it is an omen of certain happiness.

The bangle bracelet was substituted two or three years ago, for the engagement ring. It was usually fastened with a lock and key, the happy man retaining the key. Now it is fastened in such a way that it can only be removed by using a file.

"L'HOMME A LA TETE DE CIRE."

General Ambert has published in the *Souvenirs Militaires* an article under the above heading. There is, it appears, to be seen at Landrecies, in the Department of the North, an invalid artillery soldier, who was wounded in the late Franco-German war, when he was horribly mutilated by the bursting of a Prussian shell. The man's face was literally blown off, including both eyes, there being left behind some scanty remnants of the osseous and muscular systems. The skull, which is well covered with hair, was left intact, so that the man had a most hideous and ghastly appearance. This disfigurement has been completely concealed by a mask, which was made for him under the direction of the principal medical officer of Val de Grâce, in Paris, whither he had been transferred from the field ambulance. The mask was constructed by a surgeon-dentist named Delaloin. It includes a false palate and a complete set of false teeth; and it is so perfect that the functions of respiration and mastication, which were necessarily and imperfectly performed, are almost completely restored to their normal condition, and the voice, which was rather husky, has resumed its natural tone. The man speaks distinctly, the sense of smell, which had entirely disappeared, has returned, and he can even play the flute. He wears two false eyes, simply to fill up the cavities of the orbits, for the parts representing the eyelids in the mask are closed. In fact, the mask is so well adapted to what remains of the real face, as to be considered one of the finest specimens of the prothetic art that could be devised. The man himself, whose name is Moreau, and who is in perfect health, is looked upon as a living curiosity, and travellers go a good deal out of their way to see him. His face, or rather his mask, is of course, without any expression, but his special senses, particularly that of touch, are extremely developed, and he goes by the soubriquet of "l'homme à la tête de cire." He wears the military Cross of Honour, and delights to talk about what he had gone through during the war. To add to his meagre pension, he sells a small pamphlet containing a full description of his wounds; and of the apparatus that has been so skilfully devised as to render him at least presentable to his fellow creatures.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ASPIRATE.

Among the social phenomena that amuse the modern disciples of Diogenes, one of the most ridiculous is the high social status recently attained by the aspirate. No amount of scientific, literary, or artistic attainments, no profundity of intellectual insight or practical wisdom, no elevation of moral dignity, can save the reputation of the man or woman who drops an H or conventionally misplaces it. The empty-pated social parvenues of Paris estimate gentility by the use of the genders of nouns, those of London by that aspirate. I have studied his subject inductively, *i.e.*, have observed the phenomena of misplacement of the aspirate with the object of ascertaining whether it is merely accidental or reductible to a fixed natural law, and if the latter, to determine the nature of the law. My researches have been eminently successful. I find that men and women in a state of nature, or as near to that condition as English usages permit, have more regard for the force of the language they use than for its elegance, and that whenever they desire to give emphasis to a word or syllable commencing with a vowel they use the aspirate. This is well illustrated in the well-known *Punch* dialogue between the nervous old gentleman and the hairdresser. "They say, sir, that there is a good deal of cholera in the hair." "Is there, then I hope you are very particular about your brushes." "Oh sir, I don't mean the air of the ed, but the hair of the batmosphere." Now let us rise above mere conventional frivolity and consider the subject philosophically. What is the aspirate; is it a consonant; is it a vowel; is it a letter at all properly so called? I maintain that it is not, that the letter H when used simply to express the aspirate has no independent existence as a letter or local representative, that the phonetic difference between air and hair, between Arry and Harry, is merely due to a difference in the amount of force with which the vowel sound is projected, from the mouth, and therefore the aspirate, or rather the degree of aspiration of the initial vowel, should be graduated according to the force of expression demanded; that genteel people are all wrong and vulgar people generally are rationally and classically right. When I say classically, I refer to the original basis of the English language. If space permitted, I could show by the history of English orthography that the prefixing of the letter H is purely arbitrary, as indicated by the survival of such spelling as that of hour, herb, honour, &c., and that the existing vulgar practice of aspirating every vowel which requires a "hemphasis" was the original practice, while the modern usage is a feeble perversion of energetic English, and fit for nothing stronger than drawing-room vapidities.—"Science Notes" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

A DIARY OF HIS "DRINKS."

A notable drunkard, who has just died at Paris in his seventieth year, has kept a diary of his "drinks" for the last half century. This curious book contained a scrupulous account of all that he drank from day to day. It appears that it was his custom to take four bottles of wine as his daily allowance; so that in fifty years he must have emptied no fewer than seventy-three thousand bottles! He could never eat until he had taken a dram of absinthe, and, as he regularly had three meals every day, he must have swallowed down 109,500 drams of absinthe in the half century. In addition to this deleterious appetizer, he found it necessary to his comfort to drink about twelve *petit verres* of some spirit or other during the spare hours of each day, so that he imbibed 219,000* glasses of spirituous liquor in the course of fifty years. The publicans may boast of this amazing toper as a proof that all worshippers of the bottle do not end their days like the hero of George Cruikshank's pictures, or like M. Zola's Coupeau. His oldest acquaintances aver that they never remember to have seen the old man quite sober.—*Modern Age* for June.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

We like fish-stories, to tell them and read them, firstly because they are always true, and secondly because they add zest and variety to ordinary conversation, and break the monotony of every-day life. Here is one which is new and instructive, and it comes from the column of the Chicago *Mirror*. That paper says:—One of the most novel teams on record is owned by a boy in Tehama, Cal. The young fellow's flyers are nothing more or less than two large sturgeons, that were caught by his father in Sacramento River. He has fastened an end of a strong rope to the tail of each fish, and the other end is fastened to the bow of an eighteen-foot boat. Two cords, fastened in some manner to the heads of the fish, serve as reins, and the owner of the team guides his fishy charge up or down the stream at will. The first day the "water horses" were hitched up they "bucked" with all energy of a thoroughbred, untamed Mexican mustang, jumping and plunging out of the water and digging down as far as their harness would permit, but they have been broken splendidly and cause no trouble to their proud driver. When they are not in use the fish are driven into a large, wooden cage, which was made expressly for them. When the boy wants them to stop he rings a subaqueous bell once, and starts them with two gongs.

POTATOES WITH OR WITHOUT JACKETS.

I must here throw myself into the great controversy of jackets or no jackets. Should potatoes be peeled before cooking, or should they be boiled in their jackets? I say most decidedly in jackets, and will state my reasons. From 53 to 56 per cent. of the above stated saline constituents of the potato is potash, and potash is an important constituent of blood—so important that in Norway, where scurvy once prevailed very seriously, it has been banished since the introduction of the potato, and, according to Lang and other good authorities, it is owing to the use of this vegetable by a people who formerly were insufficiently supplied with saline vegetable food.

Potash salts are freely soluble in water, and I find that the water in which potatoes have been boiled contains potash, as may be proved by boiling it down to concentrate, then filtering and adding the usual potash test, platinum chloride.

It is evident that the skin of the potato must resist this passage of the potash into the water, though it may not fully prevent it. The bursting of the skin only occurs at quite the latter stage of cookery. The greatest practical authorities on the potato, Irishmen, appear to be unanimous. I do not remember to have seen a pre-peeled potato in Ireland.—*Popular Science* for June.

GONDOLIERS AND THEIR BOATS.

The gondoliers soon become devotedly attached to their own boats, studying their characters and learning their peculiarities; for each gondola has a character and temperament of its own, in spite of the fact that they are all built on the same model and look so much alike, and a gondolier's skill in rowing largely depends upon his knowledge of his boat. He and his gondola become one. A community of interests is established between them which soon ripens into affection; and his duty to his gondola is at least as binding on the conscience of a good gondolier as his duty to his family or his neighbour. He spends hours every day in sponging, scrubbing, and drying his boat, and soon comes to know every nail in its hull, and every scratch upon its steel or brass. I have heard of a gondolier who identified, swore to, and recovered a pair of sea-horses that had been stolen from him, on the strength of certain almost invisible scratches, which had escaped the notice of the thief, or which the thief trusted would be unknown to the owner. With so much uncovered metal in the fittings of a gondola, it is clear that the chief labour connected with the maintenance of the boat will be to keep these metals in a high state of polish. The brasswork does not give so much trouble; but the least drop of rain or dew, if it is allowed to settle for some hours upon the *ferri*, will produce a rust spot which may take months of scrubbing to remove. And this implies a polishing and oiling of all the steel-work twice a day in wet weather—a matter of at least an hour and a half. Indeed, the readiest way to determine whether a man who offers his services is a good gondolier or not is to give a glance at his *ferro*; that will show his professional character in a moment. But besides the metal fittings, the hull of the gondola requires constant attention to keep it free of weeds which foul its bottom, and to protect it from the deadly teredo which so rapidly bores through its planking. Once every three months in winter, and at least once every twenty days in summer, when the sea is warm and the weeds grow fast, the gondola must be sent to the *squero*. There it is hauled on shore, scraped, dried, either by the sun or by a fire of straw, and plentifully anointed with grease. This operation makes a most surprising difference to the speed of the boat; and a little practice will soon let one know whether the gondola has lately been to the *squero*, or ought to be sent there. The process of cleaning occupies a whole day, so that a gondolier not only loses a day's work, but has to pay besides about four lire, the cost of the operation; and this, in summer, is a serious tax upon his monthly earnings. But, on the whole, it repays a gondolier to attend punctually to his boat. If he does so it will last him in excellent order for at least five years. At the end of that time he can sell the hull for eighty or a hundred lire, keeping, of course, the *felze tenda*, cushions, and other furnishings for his new boat. A gondola of five or six years old will probably find its way to one of the less frequented ferries, where it will do duty for another five years, gradually losing its graceful curves and form as the woodwork fails, till at length it becomes a *gobbo*, with its bows no longer sweeping up in a proud curve, but buried in the water. Then its day is over. It is fit for nothing but to be sold for five lire, broken up, and burned in the glass furnaces of Murano, the crematory of most ancient gondolas.—"Life on the Lagoons," by HORATIO F. BROWN.

POPULARITY OF TENNIS.

What an extraordinary hold tennis has taken to be sure! One meets men and maidens carrying racquets wherever one goes. In London, in the suburbs, and all over the country the game is played by old and young. On Sunday tennis is quite an institution. People with gardens give tennis-parties on Sunday afternoon, and these are among the most popular functions of the day. Trains leaving London at midday on Sundays carry troops of young people in tennis costumes, much to the horror of old-fashioned folk. Strict people in letting their houses for a season put a clause into the agreement that tennis must not be played on a Sunday.—*County Gentleman.*

TEA DRINKING.

Health reformers have never been weary of jilting upon the abuse of tea drinking, and upon the fact that tea is a beverage adapted only to supplement foods, and not to replace true foods in any sense. In this light, the abuse in question is the consumption of tea by the poor, who spend money largely upon it, and who appear to regard this beverage as the one and only fluid suited to nourish and sustain them. In opposition to the fact that tea is not a food, the statement that good cocoa is a reliable article of dietary has long been made and reiterated by sanitarians. It would seem as if these teachings were at length beginning to bear fruit. In the revenue returns for the first quarter of the year, the quantity of tea imported is shown to have decreased by 80,000 lbs., while, conversely, that of cocoa has increased by 650,000 lbs. Any teaching which tends to recommend the substitution of cocoa for tea, in the case of those who have little choice of foods and small means to procure them, cannot but be too warmly seconded by all who have the welfare of the masses at heart.—*Health.*

YOUNG GEORGE STEPHENSON.

"Now I'm a man of life!" said a boy of 16 when he received an appointment to work at a pumping-engine, with wages at 12s. a week. His had been a rough, hard-working life. His father was a fireman, who earned only 12s. a week, out of which there was a wife and six children to keep; his home was a poor cottage, with a clay floor and unplastered walls. He had never been to school; but as soon as ever he was old enough to do anything he had to contribute to the general support. At first he earned 2d. a day for looking after Widow Ainslie's cows; later on he received 2s. a week for minding horses; later on still, 6s. a week as assistant fireman to his father; and at the age of 16 he was "made a man of for life," as he thought, by becoming a fireman, with wages at 12s. a week. That boy was George Stephenson, who became one of the greatest men of his day, and who, as "the Father of Railways," will be held in grateful admiration all the world over for his mighty labours in connection with the locomotive engine.—*Heroes of Britain in Peace and War.*

PHASES OF COURT AND POLITICAL LIFE IN BERLIN.

The Crown Prince is the man rather of strong family affection, devoted to his wife and his children, than of public ambition or of vigorous external action. His loving admiration of his wife has made him an Englishman at heart. He is described as like his mother in encouraging particular friendships rather than showing affability to all, and in combining the wish to please with a certain coldness and stiffness of manner that prevent anyone from being at ease with him. Hence he too has his enemies, and is as unpopular with the army as his policy is disliked and distrusted by his father. Unqualified, on the other hand, is the eulogium pronounced on our Princess Royal, which is rendered not the less pointed by an evident sympathy with the marked Liberalism of her political views. To an extent perhaps hardly realised in this country, the Crown Princess is a generous patron of all the fine arts, the friend and correspondent of philosophers and men of science. Rather despising than courting the notice of the world, she is fully alive to the claims and advantages of her position in society, and manifests a persistency of purpose in carrying out what she has a mind to, that did not escape the observation of those who knew her when a child at home. Prince William appears more closely to resemble his mother in character and ability. His portrait is drawn, *con amore*, as a young man of spirit, of clear head and kind heart, intelligent, brave, enterprising, sprightly in manner and in wit, traits not unusually allied with their full share of youthful indiscretion and a sympathy of affection which has not yet learnt how to keep itself within due limits. Such a character is naturally one sure to be popular with the army and to return its adulation, and likely, as in his case, to gain the good will of all classes, more especially as the Prince is full of a desire to benefit his country, and can already turn his thoughts to political questions. In advance of all this M. de Vasili becomes enthusiastic in the brilliant future which he predicts for this probable heir to an Imperial throne in a generation yet to come.—*Month.*

THE INWARDNESS OF STUFFED PEACOCK.

The acme of ancient *gourmandise* was reached under the Roman emperors. At their feasts large beeves were stuffed with birds, and roasted entire. The livers of geese were a prized dish. The geese were tortured to make their livers large, exactly as is done nowadays to make *pates de foie gras*. They often reach such a size as to weigh two pounds. The Emperor Heliogabalus was extravagantly fond of thrushes' brains, and was in the habit of eating several hundred at a supper. By the way, the thrush business was a large one at Rome. One thrifty old lady used to sell sixty thousand birds a year from her thrushery. The most elegant dish among the Romans was a stuffed peacock. They select one with the most beautiful plumage and stifled it to death, thinking that mode of killing gave additional brilliancy to the feathers. The bird was then carefully split open by an incision all along the back from the bill to the rump, and the meat, bones and entrails were taken out and the skin carefully dried, the feathers that were spoiled being varnished, and brilliant beads inserted for the eyes. It was then roasted with birds, or with the flesh of birds chopped and cooked, and carefully sewed up. The peacock was served on a large silver dish, with an ear of millet in its bill. Not a particle of the real flesh of the fowl was used, but somehow they got into the habit of calling it stuffed peacock. This bird was not generally eaten; the poet Horace, however, highly esteemed the flesh of the peacock, and preferred it to the finest poultry. The Emperor Tiberius reared them for his use, and put a soldier to death once for accidentally killing one. A young peacock, when properly roasted, is quite palatable, but an old one is said to be poor eating.

Hippocrates held boiled cabbage and salt to be a specific for the colic, and Cato believed the former to be a panacea. Athenian mothers, when nursing their children, dieted on it largely. Eggs were cooked by the Egyptians without fire, by being placed in a sling and turned so rapidly that the friction of the air heated them to the exact point required for use. The common people of Greece were very fond of a *ragout* of hedgehog.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 19th July, 1884.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per 400 lbs.	$83.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	100.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$2.55 to 2.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.03
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 4.32 in, 9 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 4.32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.60 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 32 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.30
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, BF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, 333, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, 33, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, TWO, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$ 6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.30
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.73 to 0.78

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.50 to 4.55
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.40 to 4.45
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.40 to 4.45
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.00 to 5.05
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 23.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 35.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Haukow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$53.50 to 55.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,850 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	850 to 780
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00
Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.50 to 16.70
Camphor, Barocs, clean, per picul	$1,500 to 3,500
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Alost, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sy ings, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.00 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$33.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.88
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pic.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.30 to 2.95
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.25 to 3.35
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.42 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Fluke, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Haukow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 40.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.30 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.50 to 4.25
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 45.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$3.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.15
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Paddy, per picul	Tls. 6.40 to 6.85
Paddy, White, per picul	$2.10 to 2.20
Paddy, Japan, per picul	$2.20 to 2.28
Paddy, Black, per picul	$2.75 to 2.75
Rice, Yellow, per picul	$2.40 to 2.13
Sago, Green Beans, per picul	$2.17 to 2.25
Sago, Pearl, per picul	$7.50 to 7.80
Saltpetre, Chinese, per picul	Tls. 7.0.0 to 7.5.0
Saltpetre, Refined, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 3,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.91
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.70 to 1.73
Rice, Siam; milled No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.42
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.80
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.00 to 5.35
Sawseed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Sawseed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.95 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 3.5.5
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 90.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.5
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 0
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.00
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.05
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pic.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pic.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.00
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0
Window-Glass, per box	$3.05 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Alvina	July 18	P. Moss	Ger. str	499	Wieler & Co	
Amatista	July 20	Hamlin	Brit. str	544	Russell & Co	
Anton	July 15	Schroder	Ger. str	391	Wilier & Co	
Bahnan	July 19	Epifanio	Span. str	340	Dunn, Melbye & Co	
Cardiganshire	July 17	Courtney	Brit. str	1623	Adamson, Bell & Co	
C. of New York	July 12	Cobb	Am. str	—	P. M. S. S. Co	
China	Jun. 25	G. Sathse	Ger. str	648	Hing Lee & Co	
C. T. Hook	May 19	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	992	Tung Kee	
Diamante	July 18	Stack	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	
Douglas	July 10	S. Ashton	Brit. str	982	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	
Fame	—	Stonesi	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Cook Co.	
Feronia	July 16	P. Paulson	Ger. str	1117	Siemssen & Co	
Glenmavis	June 2	Wright	Brit. str	1387	Borneo Co., Limited	
Hailoong	July 20	Goddard	Brit. str	277	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Hainan	Nov. 28	J. Wenne	Brit. str	291	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Hankow	—	J. Gordon	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	
Haverton	July 17	Windhane	Brit. str	1645	Siemssen & Co	
Hoham	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Inland	Mar. 13	Wallace	Brit. str	931	Captain	
Kashgar	July 27	Webber	Brit. str	1515	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kiukiang	—	Clarke	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kingchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kong Beng	July 18	R. Jones	Brit. str	862	Yuen Fat Hong	
Kumlin	July 11	J. Andrew	Brit. str	763	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lennox	June 23	Scott	Brit. str	1327	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lilo	July 13	Leitch	Brit. str	629	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Mary Austin	June 6	H. Koch	Brit. str	140	Alexander Levy	For Sale
Massalia	June 30	G. Petersen	Ger. str	1262	Siemssen & Co	Hamburg
Milton	—	Kurtzwig	Ger. str	220	Blackhead & Co	Macao
Mongkut	July 9	H. Loff	Brit. str	853	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Pandora	July 19	G. Mestel	A.-H. str	1781	Melchers & Co	
Pewan	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Salee	July 20	Loredo	Fr. str	323	A. R. Marty	
Sea Gull	—	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Sesargon	July 16	G. Calbo	Span. str	240	Ramedios & Co	
Tanais	July 7	Paul	Fr. str	1250	Messageries Maritimes	
Tae Hai	July 8	B. Disse	C. I. dredgr	1590	Chinese Government	
Volga	July 20	Laffont	Fr. str	1852	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Verbigera	July 9	J. Brown	Brit. str	873	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
White Cloud	—	A. Senning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Adele	June 2	Schumacher	Ger. bk	1133	Melchers & Co	
A. Jackson	May 31	A. Paine	Amr. sh	1094	Captain	Mantung
Alexa	June 14	Geo. Robb	Brit. bk	425	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Alice Muir	July 1	E. Henry	Brit. bk	430	Chinese	Shanghai
Anna Bertha	July 12	Krause	Ger. bk	468	Siemssen & Co	Qainhon
Anna Sieben	July 1	A. Paulsen	Ger. bk	604	Wieler & Co	
A. W. Weston	June 30	H. O'Winsor	Amr. bk	704	Chinese	
Billy Simpson	June 17	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Chinese	Bangkok
California	June 13	J. Sobrido	Span. bk	420	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Carl Ritter	June 11	C. Moell	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Centaur	July 2	C. Offersen	Ger. bk	463	Wieler & Co	
Charlotte	June 4	C. Stern	Ger. bk	820	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
El Capitan	June 13	J. E. Sewall	Amr. sh	1419	Russell & Co	New York
Estelle	June 29	W. Anthony	Brit. bk	493	Captain	
F. C. Siebon	June 20	Schnieders	Ger. sch	230	Siemssen & Co	
Forest King	July 12	P. Holm	Ger. bk	641	Wieler & Co	
G. Goodwin	June 1	Lockeard	Brit. sh	1590	Russell & Co	
Governor Tiller	July 4	H. A. Norton	Amr. sh	1159	Captain	
Great Admiral	July 1	J. G. Dickson	Brit. sh	1419	Captain	
Guy C. Goss	June 7	Rowell	Am. sh.	1497	Captain	
Hecht	July 11	Freeman	Am. bk	1525	Captain	
Hosanwar	July 7	Plootz	Ger. sch	358	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Jane Maria	June 7	John Sone	Brit. sh	1618	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Leonora	July 11	Griffiths	Brit. bk	341	Wieler & Co	
Lucky	June 10	Peterson	Am. sh	1491	Order	
Macedon	June 30	Reynolds	Siam. bk	421	Chinese	
Marie Louise	June 30	J. F. Hind	Brit. sh	1484	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Matilda	June 29	Behring	Ger. bk	915	Melchers & Co	Hamburg
Medora	June 9	Nessyman	Am. sh	849	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Northern Light	June 14	D. W. Carter	Brit. bk	770	Captain	Callao
Papa	June 30	Wm. Bray	Amr. sh	1839	Captain	Laid up
Qu of England	July 19	F. Kohler	Ger. bk	720	Siemssen & Co	Bombay
Ramier	July 1	Otton	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	Laid up
Schiller	June 22	Steinhomer	Ger. bk	1227	Melchers & Co	Cebu
Tartar	July 15	H. Moldt	Ger. bg	256	Lane, Crawford & Co	Canton
Timour	July 7	Johnson	Amr. sh	914	Captain	
Union	July 1	L. Pace	Ital. bk	736	Order	Saigon
W. Australian	July 6	Thomas	Ger. bk	599	Gilman & Co	
Wildwood	June 4	C. A. Sawyer	Amr.